Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1803. No. 746.

Public Vendue.

On FRIDAY,

at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate
White and brown Soap } in boxes,
Mould and dip'd Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Platillas,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'fs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Silk Stockings,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
Plated Candlesticks,
And sundry other Articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

May 6.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Kerseys, Coatings, Halfthicks, Fearnaught, Blankets, Planes, Negro Cottons, Worsted and other Stockings,
Irish Linens, Calicoes, Threads, Chintzes, Bedticks, Oznaburgs, Sewing Silks, Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs, India Cottons, &c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*

May 11.

Notice.

All persons having claims against the estate of *William Triplett*, of Round-Hill, deceased, are requested to bring them forward for adjustment and payment; and all those indebted to the estate, are respectfully called upon to make immediate payment to the Executors—it being their anxious wish to close all the accounts, and settle with the legatees as soon as possible.

CHARLES LITTLE, } *Ex'tors.*
GEO. TRIPLETT, }

March 1. d

Just received,

A QUANTITY OF EXCELLENT *VENISON HAMS,*

For sale by

T. SIMMS.

March 18. d

For Freight or Charter,

The fine, fast sailing SHIP *America,*

ISAAC STONE, master; burthen 285 tons, now lying at Mr. Wm. Wilson's wharf. For terms please apply to the master on board.

May 5. d6t

For Freight or Charter,

To any port without the Mediterranean,

The BRIG TWO POLLIES,

of Boston, an excellent, staunch, new vessel, burthen 151 tons, will be ready in a few days to receive a cargo. Please apply to captain Robert M'Laughton, on board, at Merchant's wharf, or

J. G. LADD.

May 6. d.

6000 bushels of Liverpool Salt for sale on board the Ship

HERO,

at Kirk's wharf. The said ship will take a freight for any port in Europe without the Streights.—Apply to the Master on board, or

Wm. HARTSHONE.

N. B. The ship will carry 1800 bbls flour, or 250 hhds tobacco.

May 9. d

For FALMOUTH, (Eng.)

DIRECT,

The Ship William & John, Capt. Thos. Woodhouse, will sail the 19th inst. having excellent accommodations for passengers; for passage only, apply to the capt. on board, lying at Col. Ramsey's wharf.

JAMES WILSON.

May 7. d

Jonah Thompson and Son,

HAVE IMPORTED

In the ships Willam & John from London, and United States from Liverpool;

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, Cambrick, jaconet and book Muslins, silk Shawls, cotton Hosiery, Jeannets, Fustians, striped and clouded Nankeens, Corduroys, Velvetts and Thicksetts, Dimities, fancy Marseilles, Waistcoating, sewing Silks, Twist and Thread, &c. &c.

They are in daily expectation of their assortment of Hardware.

May 9. d

Removal.

The subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public in general that he has removed from his store in Prince street to the store in Union street, lately occupied by Jacob Leap, and opposite Dean and Gardners store, where he continues to keep all kinds of

Groceries and Fruits,

as usual, and has just received a parcel of excellent Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Rhode Island Apples, first quality Rhode Island Cheese and fresh Tamarinds.

Abel Willis.

N. B. The house that he lately occupied in Prince Street is to let. For further particulars enquire as above or to Mr. William Wilson.

May 9. d

BOLTS, SPIKES and NAILS,

Of every kind, to be had at

M'Call's Nail Manufactory,

on Royal between King & Prince streets.

Where every sort of Iron Work for ships may be had on the shortest notice, and warranted done in the best manner.

☞ Bar Iron, German and American Steel, Hoop Iron, Nail Rods &c. to be sold at the above Manufactory.

May 6. d6t

Public Sale.

Will be added to next Saturday's Sales,

A number of boxes of

India Garden, & other FANS,

One box of Italian persumery, and Three boxes of English Sadlery, which must positively be sold.

THOS. PATTEN.

May 10.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY the 13th of May, will peremptorily be sold at the Vendue Store,

1000 Dollars worth of *JEWELRY,*

Consisting of gold lockets, ear rings, bracelets, watch keys, &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

May 5.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Saturday the 21st inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. will positively be sold on the premises, at a credit of 6, 12, and 18, months for approved negociable paper.

TWO LOTS of Ground on the commons containing about 4½ acres, pleasantly situated near Hunting Creek, and well calculated for gardens. This property will be subdivided to suit purchasers.

RICHARD VEITCH, } *Trustees of*
WM. I. HALL, } *Washington I.*
JAMES WILSON } *Washington.*

May 6. d.f.

CUTHBERT POWELL,

Has received, per the William and John, from London, a handsome assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

—Consisting of—

Irish and British Linens, Muslins, Cambricks, long Lawn, Callicoes, fine Cotton Counterpins, fancy Waistcoating, Silks, Cotton Kersimeres, extra long silk Gloves of various colurs, silk, cotton and brown thread Hosiery, one trunk ladies Kid Shoes, one of Umbrellas and Parisols, one case fashionable split straw and imperial chip Hats and Bonnets, 4 casks Fig Blue, &c. &c. &c.

He has on hand a supply of

German and English GOODS,

And expects by the ship United States, from Liverpool, an assortment of

HARDWARE.

May 6. d2w

G. GEIB

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has lately received an elegant assortment of

PIANO FORTES,

which he flatters himself cannot be surpassed, if equalled, by any in this town.

And he hopes the terms of sale he intends offering to the public, will induce those ladies and gentlemen to purchase who would wish to favor him with their patronage.——*N. B. He will warrant them for twelve months.*

For terms apply at Mrs. Wilson's boarding house, King street, Alexandria.

May 2. d

RECEIVED,

By the schooner Sally, capt. Dade, from Cape Francois, and for sale by

ROBERTS & GRIFFITH,

20,000 lbs Green Coffee,

in tierces and bags.

They have on hand, as usual, a general assortment of GROCERIES.

May 5. d2w

I will rent the DWELLING HOUSE and WAREHOUSE, on Prince street, the latter of which I occupy.

The Warehouse is very well calculated for the wholesale dry goods business, and the other, well calculated for the accommodation of a genteel family.

Wm. HODGSON.

May 9. d

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale,

By Robert & John Gray, King street,

A LETTER,

To JOSEPH PRIESTLY,

L. L. D. F. R. S. *&c. &c.*

In Answer to his Performance, entitled,

Socrates and Jesus Compared.

By John Blair Linn, A. M.

Price 62½ Cents.

ALSO,

Just received and ready to be delivered to subscribers, the 1st vol. of THE DOMESTIC ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

May 10. d

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES and HOSIERY FOR SALE.

A few packages of superfine broadcloths, Cassimeres and Hosiery, received by the ship United States, on terms highly advantageous to the purchasers.

Apply to

Wm. HODGSON.

May 9. d

JUST PUBLISHED,

By COTTOM & STEWART,

AND FOR SALE

At their Bookstore, and the Bookstore of J. V. Thomas,

(PRICE ONE DOLLAR,)

LETTERS

FROM HIS EXCELLENCY

Gen. GEO. WASHINGTON,

TO

Sir ARTHUR YOUNG,

AND

Sir J. SINCLAIR, Bart.

ON

AGRICULTURE,

AND

OTHER INTERESTING TOPICS.

Few works have been published in America, that claim the agriculturist's attention more than this. Added to his own experiments, opinions and calculations, it contains those of the most eminent farmers in the middle states; collected from them by himself, and transmitted to the British Board of Agriculture of which he was an honorary member.

April 25. d

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have for Sale,

50 boxes Segars,
2 bales Muslins,
6 pipes old Madera Wine,
5 tress's Threads,
100 pieces Bandanoes,
10 bales Cotton,
1 trunk low pric'd Callicoes,
2 butts French Brandy,
50 boxes Soap and Candles,
4 boxes Wool and Cotton Cards,
50 kegs Tobacco (James river)
20 bls. Beef and Pork,
10 hhds. Sugar,
10 tons Swedish Iron,
20 boxes Chocolate,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
100 do. Writing do.
French and Nova Scotia Plaister,
Lisbon and Turk's Island Salt.

A large quantity of Bran to be sold very cheap, if taken away soon.

☞ They are giving Cash for Wheat, Flour, Corn, Rye and Tobacco,

April 2. d

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

For Sale or Rent.

THE three story BRICK HOUSE on the corner of King and Columbus streets.

THOMAS PATTEN.

Dec. 20 eo

Cash given for clean linen and cotton rags.

Public Sale.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, on Thursday the 12th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,

SUNDRY

BUILDING LOTS,

SITUATED on the corner of Washington and Cameron streets, with sundry Buildings thereon; at which time the pavement will be completed round the said lots.

Also,

The whole SQUARE, with 5 framed HOUSES thereon, either in lots from 36 to 25 feet front by 100 and 110 feet deep (a fifteen feet alley to each lot) or the whole square, as may best suit the purchasers.

It is pleasantly situated on Oronocco, Alfred, Patrick, and Pendleton streets, lying between John Dundas and John Potts, Esquires, houses. A part of the purchase can be taken in goods. The terms of payment will be more particularly made known on the day of sale.

JOHN BOGUE.

May 2. eods

R. T. HOOE & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED

In the ship United States from Liverpool,

4d, 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d and 20d.

Nails,

A few casks of Iron Castings, assorted,

Cutlery and Hardware in general,

15 casks of Copperas,

34 casks patent Shot,

Fine and coarse Hats in boxes,

70 pieces of twilled Sacking,

70 boxes Window Glass,

170 kegs of white, Venetian red, yellow and red paints.

May 9. eo

HARDWARE, &c.

BY the United States, the subscriber has received an extensive assortment.

Also,

A variety of Tools, Looking Glasses, &c. manufactured in this country.

PHILIP WANTON.

5th mo. 9th d

Umbrellas.

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

HAVE just received one case of London finished Umbrellas.

May 10. d

HATS.

I have just received a few cases of English felt Hats, well assorted, and now for sale. Wm. HODGSON.

May 6. d

JAMES WILSON

Has received by the ship William and John, capt. Woodhouse, from London,

SPRING GOODS,

which will be opened and for sale immediately at his warehouse.

Also—Brown Stout in casks of 6 doz. each.

May 5. d

RICHARD VEITCH & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the the ship William and John, from London,

A few cases Irish Linens, a large and handsome selection of Prints of the latest patterns; two trunks of elegantly assorted ribbons; 4-4, 9 8 and 6-4 plain and coloured cambric muslins, cotton velvet, dimities, striped cotton and cotton hosiery, with several other articles adapted to the season, which they offer for sale at their warehouse in King street, on the most reasonable terms for cash, or a short credit.

May 6. dtm

JOSEPH RIDDLE and Co.

HAVE IMPORTED

SPRING GOODS,

In the William and John from London.

They expect an additional assortment by the ship United States from Liverpool.

May 5. d

Dr. Thomas Semmes

HAS for sale at his shop, opposite Mr. Peter Sherron's, King street,

Drugs, Medicines,

Patent Medicines and Colours

used by Painters, which he offers at the most reduced prices.

May 7. eo

INTERESTING DEBATE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, March 11.

[*Continued.*]

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, spoke to the following purport:—I think it my duty, sir, on the present occasion, to follow the same course which I thought it expedient to pursue when the motion for the address to his majesty was under consideration. I then stated that under the present circumstances any explanation was what I conceived the house had no reason to expect; and to this opinion I still adhere. At present I rise solely with the view of animadverting very shortly on the observations which the honorable gentleman has made with a view of shewing the necessity of explanation. I confess the arguments which the honorable gentleman used in favor of the propriety of explanation, appeared to me, and I believe that they appeared in the same light to the house, totally inconsistent with the wish which he professed when he set out, that the address had been carried without any comment at all. I leave it to him to reconcile this opinion with the sentiments which he has on the present occasion expressed. The honorable gentleman professes a desire that nothing which fell from him might be considered as designed to disturb the unanimity which prevailed when this subject was formerly brought before the house. Now, sir, I ask, if prudential reasons existed which rendered any explanation inexpedient on a former evening, whether, acting on the same principle, his majesty's ministers ought now to give that explanation? If in the one case it was politic and expedient that concealment should be observed, it is impossible for any gentleman to shew that the same causes did not operate with equal force. The honorable gentleman, sir, has said, that at a crisis when we may be called upon to contend for our very existence as a nation, it is a matter of deep regret that the whole ability of the country is excluded from his majesty's government. I will readily allow, for myself, and I believe I may take upon me to make the same avowal for my colleagues in office, that we feel in their utmost extent the difficult and arduous duties which we are called upon to perform, and are sensible of the responsibility we owe to the country for their due performance. This, sir, may be a very fair subject of observation to the honorable gentleman; but I may be allowed to ask, on what principle is it that this gentleman, who tells the house distinctly, that a ministry enjoyed his confidence, from which the whole ability of the country is excluded, should now bring forward against them the charge of weakness and incapacity? This is a sort of conduct which I leave the honorable gentleman satisfactorily to explain to the house. I leave it to him to explain the reasons for withdrawing the confidence which he formerly reposed. On this part of the honorable gentleman's speech, I shall not at present further enlarge, but proceed to make a few remarks on some other observations which he adduced. The honorable member laid down the principles by which the declaration of peace or war is regulated with accuracy and precision.—By the constitution of this country, this declaration is wisely made to rest with the chief magistrate. If, however, a peace inconsistent with national honor and safety is concluded, I admit most unequivocally with the honorable gentleman, that his majesty's confidential servants are deeply responsible for the advice which they have given to their sovereign. The honorable gentleman has applied the general doctrine to the present situation of the country, and he has argued that if by the misconduct of ministers the country has been brought into its present perilous situation, they are deeply and seriously responsible for this situation. To this sentiment I am bound explicitly to assent, and I have no difficulty in saying, that if it can be shewn that his majesty's minister's have lost sight of the motives which induced them to recommend to his majesty the conclusion of the treaty of peace which the honorable gentleman himself, though in qualified terms, has applauded; if it can be proved that any of the principles which they have hitherto declared to be the guides of their conduct, have been departed from, then I will allow to the honorable gentleman that they have been guilty of a very serious violation of their duty to the house and to the country. But, sir, I aver that that step has not been taken by me or my colleague in office; that no advice has been given respecting the discussions now depending between the two governments, which did not originate from the most ardent desire of preserving the peace, and which was founded in the true spirit of peace. It is, sir, with the same views that ministers thought it their duty to recommend to his majesty to send to parliament the message on which the present motion is founded. It was solely with the view of giving the greater probability to the continuance of peace, that additional preparations have been recommended. In these preparations ministers looked forward to the most likely means of bringing the points in dispute to an amicable adjustment. The honorable gentleman, however, insists on the right of the house to explanation. I do not mean, sir, at all to dispute the ultimate right of the house to a full and fair explanation on this subject. This right I have already over and over again fully admitted. I do contend, however, that the house had not a constitutional right to demand explanation at a moment when explanation would essentially injure the advantages which government might derive from existing discussions. It is clear that if ministers were now to yield to this call for explanation, they might lose most important advantages resulting from concealment, and at the same time give no satisfaction.

The points on which different members require explanation are various and discordant. One member says, let us not hazard a war, and therefore let ministers shew us that their system is conciliatory. Another party are afraid of too much concession, and nothing will satisfy them but a full explanation, to prove that the national honor has not been compromised. What advantage, then is to be derived from explanation, amid such contrariety of opinion, while on the other hand, the inconveniences of explanation under the present circumstances are obvious? It must be clear that when negociations are pending which have given rise to considerable disputes, if they are brought to an amicable adjustment, this can only be accomplished by concessions on the one side or the other. I ask then, sir, would it be prudent that the nature of these concessions should, in the present state of the business, be explained? I believe that a great majority of the house think with me, that such an explanation would be highly inexpedient. From what I now say, I beg, however that no inference may be drawn to countenance the idea that ministers have consented, or will consent, to any improper concessions. My observations refer solely to the prudential considerations which would, in the present circumstances, render any explanation highly impolitic and disadvantageous. As to the motion now before the committee, the honorable gentleman does not object to it. He gives it his cordial acquiescence. He even goes so far as to to say, that if the number of seamen proposed to be voted had been greater, he should have given the motion his support. His only objection is founded on the want of explanation which I think, has been satisfactorily shewn to be inexpedient at the present moment. I repeat what I have already more than once distinctly stated, that I hold myself deeply responsible for the course which his majesty's confidential servants have thought it proper to adopt, but never shall I deviate from the principles which I have laid down on this subject. I trust it will ultimately be found that in the hands of ministers the security of the country will not be endangered, its rights curtailed, or its honor sullied. I trust that it will be found that no concessions, have been made, which they will not be able fully to justify by the combined desire of preserving peace and supporting the honor and the indepence of the country. I know, sir, that to some gentlemen, this language may excite disgust. But if the period shall ever come, which God grant it never may, as it would involve the renewal of hostilities; if ever that time comes, I hope the conduct of ministers will stand fully justified. Whatever may be the result of this; whether gentlemen shall or shall not be satisfied with such explanation as may be then given, I am ready to hear every objection rather than violate that duty which prescribes to me the impropriety of affording any explanation of matters now in dispute betwixt the two governments.

Mr. Fox. I cannot help feeling some degree of surprise at the language which my honorable friend who began the discussion, and the right honorable gentleman over the way, have used respecting the conversation which took place on the motion for the address, on which the present proposition is founded. I myself certainly began that discussion, but I do not feel that I was guilty of bringing from any one gentleman who spoke, a single sentiment or expression which could produce a feeling of rancour or animosity in France, in this country, or any other part of Europe. My honorable friend is unwilling to negative the present motion, though he is desirous of an explanation of the grounds on which it is proposed, and the right honorable gentleman is surprised that this explanation is demanded, when my honorable friend expresses his readiness to vote for even a much larger number of seamen, if such a number were necessary to the public service. I am, sir, as ready as any member to vote for the proposed addition of seamen, on the principles that they are necessary for the public service, but I have at present no better ground for my vote than if twenty-five thousand, a hundred thousand, or any number of additional seamen had been proposed. My objection rests on this plain, constitutional ground, that as representatives of the people in the proper discharge of our duty, we have a right to have the causes of these increased preparations explained, and not be called upon to vote on the unlimited confidence which we chuse to repose for a time in ministers.

I have always understood that the prerogative of the crown to conclude a peace was clear and undisputed, and I can have no difficulty in agreeing with the sentiments which my honorable friend entertains on this point. I certainly agree with him, that those who have counselled his majesty to conclude any peace, are responcible for the merit of the terms of that peace, and are liable to censure if they appear inconsistent with the national honor and safety. I cannot, however, allow that after the peace has been concluded and after its terms have been canvassed and approved, that if circumstances occur which render the continuance of peace impossible, ministers are to be necessarily accused of having, by their conduct, produced these circumstances. With respect to his majesty's right of declaring war, there was as little doubt in theory, but in practice a very important distinction existed. In this declaration might be involved every principle of a free constitution, every thing connected with the propriety, nay, the very existence of the subject. The sovereign might be ill-advised, and experience had fully proved that this is not merely a possible case. The country might be plunged into a war, of which it was impossible to see either the equity or necessity.

It might be continued against the will of the parliament or the people, and the whole, or part of every man's property might be wrested from him, if in practice the prerogative of the crown were carried to to the extent which theory supposed. But sir, such a construction of the prerogative strikes every one in a moment as monstrous, and while in theory we admit the power of the sovereign to declare war in practice and in substance we possess the privilege by which alone that declaration can be carried into effect. This privilege is founded in the means we possess of giving or withholding the necessary supplies. This, sir, is an operation of the prevention of war to a considerable degree, though it is only the privilege of the purse which we enjoy. This house must therefore be necessarily parties to every war. How sir is this to be done? Why, sir, the mode of our becoming parties is ample. His majesty in all cases states to us the grounds on which he has thought a declaration of war necessary and he calls upon us to grant the supplies for the prosecution. We all know that instances are not wanting in which the sovereign has been compelled to relinquish a war, because parliament convinced of its injustice and ruinous effects, no longer afford the supplies. I will not here determine how far the American war was put an end to by the voice of parliament: but there is one striking instance in which a war was put an end to by the exercise of this constitutional power, and that was the instance in which the parliament of Charles the IId. compelled that prince to relinquish the Dutch war. Now, sir, how does the case stand at present? And here I will rest my argument. We know that in practice the

armaments precede any official communication from the throne, or any vote of supply; and trust that, if danger really exists, armaments are now going on with rapidity correspondent to the emergency on which they are founded.

The certain effect of the vote is only to make us direct parties to any war to which these armaments may be applied. What I object to, then, is simply, that I have heard no grounds stated to justify any extraordinary preparation; and therefore, I must, on constitutional principles, enter my protest against the mode of proceeding which has been adopted. The case of the Russian armament is one in which many persons were desirous to pursue a course similar to that now proposed to be adopted; but I do not think that when the consequences of that armament are considered, that the proceedings then adopted will be very likely to encourage imitation. I hope, sir, I may be allowed to reason hypothetically respecting the independence of parliament in granting supplies for carrying on any war. I trust that we are not necessarily to be constantly guided by a spirit of humble docility, though our independence may appear more clearly in theory, than in any cases of modern or recent experience. In whatever we chuse to exercise our constitutional right, the probability of its exercise will not be disputed. Possibly we might think that negociation was preferable at a moment when ministers had plunged the country in war; or, on the other hand, we might suppose, that measures of a more vigorous description would have done much more for the national honor than any negociation; and how is our opinion to be expressed, except in withholding the supplies, before we bind ourselves to become parties to a war? I therefore, sir, for one, contend against the house of commons being a mere echo, a mere docile receiver of whatever communication ministers may think proper to make under the form of a message from the throne.

[*To be continued.*]

BOSTON, May 4.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

☞ The arrivals, since our last, from Europe, have furnished accounts and papers some days later than those which had previously reached us: But they do not give any *data* from which a just conclusion can be drawn of the result of the late warlike appearances in England. Our readers must therefore exercise their patience a few days longer. The report which reached us from Portsmouth, that the DECLARATION OF WAR had been received at Liverpool, prior to the 23d March, has been declared to be incorrect, by later accounts from that place.

☞ It is our duty to state facts as they come to us. And we shall discharge that duty faithfully. When the last intelligence left England, the preparations for war continued with unabated activity. Squadrons were equipping, encampments forming, and every note of earnestness was exhibited. The impressment of seamen, it is true, was not so warmly prosecuted at the last dates as it had been a few days before; but its relaxation was the consequence of the number of seamen voted by parliament having been procured. Add to these, a warm *reprimand* is said to have been given the British ambassador at Paris, by the first consul, at madame Bonaparte's Drawing room, on the 13th of March; which, if true, was not calculated to dissipate the angry clouds which the latter observed were rising. For the truth of this extraordinary event we have searched all our Paris and London journals. The former are as silent on it, as on all other political topics; and while some of the latter are pledging their reputation for the truth of the narrative, Bell's "Messenger" of the 20th March, pronounces it to be a fabrication. All that both agree in, is, that a Levee was held on the day mentioned.

☞ While the preparations appear thus to indicate an immediate war, the language of the rulers of both nations is apparently pacific. Bonaparte imprecates divine vengeance upon the heads of those who shall be the cause of a rupture; and the British ministry declare, that their object, in the armament, is to hasten the conclusion of subjects in discussion; and that their preparations were counter to those making in the ports of France and Holland; and which, if found only destined to garrison their colonies, would occasion an immediate cessation of hostile measures. The friends of the English minister urge, that "where every thing is at stake we must be prepared for every thing." They declare, that

"Peace is his dear delight—not Fleury's more—
"But touch him, and no minister so sure;"

How hard the touch has been, we are still ignorant—the only ostensible stroke being the expedition fitting out in Holland and France.

It is certain negociations of great importance have long been in discussion between Great Britain and France. These are mentioned to relate to the evacuation of Egypt and Malta; and the "*occlusion*" of our citizens from the port of New Orleans. We have not heard any other cause assigned for the delay in the evacuation of Egypt, than the difficulties which naturally arise in its prosecution. By treaty it was to be surrendered to the Ottoman Porte. Malta, as we before stated, was by the treaty of Ameins, to be surrendered to the knights of Jerusalem, when the grand master of that order should be ready to receive and able to defend it. No Grand master, as we have heard, has yet demanded possession. Of course, that being a previous condition, Great Britain claims a right to retain possession until it is accomplished. In the last subject we are interested. "With respect to the American depot at New Orleans," says an English politician, "the questions is briefly this: The Spaniards whilst in possession of Louisiana, allowed the Americans, by treaty, the use of the town of New Orleans, as a commercial depot, with a provision, however, that they might resume this grant upon assigning any equivalent station. Previous to delivering the province of Louisiana to the French, to whom it was ceded in the late peace, the Spanish governor has resumed the grant of the depot, and shut it against the Americans, without assigning them any other equivalent station. It is supposed that our government has undertaken to mediate between the three powers of France, Spain and America, and that this forms one of the subjects of discussion alluded to in the message." All these may be the children of wild conjecture; or they may be founded on authentic information. If the latter, the hostile parade making, may have some tendency to expedite the termination, and force France to relinquish some of the projects of her unbounded ambition. One thing at least, appears evident, that Great Britain thinks with her laureat—

"Peace only sheds perennial joys on those
"Who guard with dauntless arms the blessings peace bestows."

We shall conclude this day's review of the intelligence, by observing, that the stocks (the Mercury in the political thermometers) were rising at the last dates—On the 7th March, the 3 per cent. consols were at 71, on the 10th they fell to 62, and on the 19th rose to 65.

BALTIMORE, May 7.

Arrived schr. Experiment, capt. Barret, from Martinique. Saw a brig and ship in the bay, bound up.

Captain Morris, formerly of the brig Franklin, of Philadelphia, captured by the Tripolitans, came passenger in the Experiment.

The French ship Industry, Dubois, from Aux Cayes.

The ship Susannah, Hayes, of this port bound to Antigua, put into Bermuda 16th April last.

Also, English sloop Susanna, capt. Cox, from Barbadoes, via Bermuda.

CHARLESTON, April 28.

Arrived, the ship Rosamond, Cuthell, Greenock; sch'r Little Edward, Godbee, N. York; sloop Fame, Waldron, do.

Cleared, ship Fancy, Howland, Hull.

Ship Rosamond, W. Cuthell, master, from Greenock in 48 days, on her passage spoke the following vessels, viz. On the 14th April, schooner Intrepid, from N. Carolina to Demerara, out ten days, in lat. 25, 6, N. long. 65, W. On the 16th, the Two Friends, of Baltimore, W. Williams, master, from Madeira to Baltimore, out 23 days, in lat. 27, 31, N. long. 68, W. Same day spoke the sloop Lydia, O. Brantsoard, master, from N. Carolina to Guadaloupe, returning back in distress, having in a late gale sprung a leak, and lost all her cargo on deck overboard; when the Rosamond left her she made no water of consequence. On the 20th, the ship Minerva, of London, from Jamaica to London, in lat. 29, 9, N. and long. 75, W. all well.

April 29.

Arrived, brig Echo, Webb, New York; sch'r Hannah, Barclay, Gotier Cape Francois, Phebe, Mills, Alexandria; Ship Brothers, Rising, New York; Angeronia, Burdick, New Port, (R. I.) sch'r Echo, Peck, New York; sloop Eliza, Slocum, New-York.

Cleared, ship Sarah, Bowden, Greenock; brig Resolution, White, New-York; schooner Nautilus, Shedden, Kingston; Tryall, Baker, New-Bedford; William, Laughton, Natchez; sloop Victory, Bishop, New York; Active, Burges, do. Kitty, Smith, Havannah.

The brig Swiftsure, from this port, arrived at Havannah on the 23d of February. The brig Shepherdess, from hence, arrived at Boston on the 16th inst.

April 30.

Cleared, ship, Susannah, Forrester, Baltimore; Maria, Chisolm, Liverpool; brig Orange, Read, New Port, R. I. sch'r Fairplay, Keen, Boston, Favorite, Drummond, Baltimore; sloop Mary, Rhodes, Alexandria.

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11.

The remains of the worthy and justly respected Mrs. ELIZABETH DAVIS, whose decease we announced yesterday, will be brought to Doctor Gillies's this day, and removed from thence to the Episcopal Church, about five o'clock this afternoon.

CONSULATE OF SPAIN.

Baltimore, May 9, 1803.

THE undersigned, his Catholic majesty's consul for the state of Maryland, hereby gives public notice to those whom it many concern, that, agreeably to a royal order of the king his master, issued at Tortosa, the 19th November, 1802, and officially transmitted to him, Consular Certificates will be required in all the custom houses in the Kingdom of Spain, proving the exportation and origin of all foreign produce or merchandize intended to be imported in any of the ports thereof: These certificates to be given by his majesty's consuls residing in the respective provinces or departments to whose district the articles of produce or goods so certified shall have belonged; or by these residing at the ports of exportation; with this absolute condition, that for each seperate article and owner, a certificate must be produced, specifying the number of packages chests therein contained; and seperate certificates will be required, according to the diversity of the articles, of the marks of the packages, chests and owners; and in every instance of contravening this royal order, the goods shall be confiscated.

J. B. BARNABEU.

[*Translated for the Palladium.*]

HAGUE, March 3.

The government of the Batavian Republic makes known, that as the grant of the East India Company has expired, it has thought necessary, that the moment the state shall have entered into possession of the major part of its establishments in India, to make new regulations of commerce and navigation, to prevent a stagnation of business, till the general system of administration for Asiatic possessions shall take place. It has, therefore, decreed as follows:

Navigation and commerce between the ports of the Republic and Batavia, as well as with the west of India, are freely opened to all Batavian citizens, on the following conditions: By the west of India, is meant the western side of the island of Sumatra, as well as Malacca, and all which is situated to the west and south of the said Island, to the Cape of Good-Hope.

They may carry thither all effects and merchandize whatever, except warlike stores and opium.

All the usual articles of commerce in the west of India, including the sugar of Zara, and without any other exception but that of Tea shall be freely admitted into Batavia, whether brought in Batavian or foreign bottoms; provided they are directly from India, and pay the usual duties of entry.

With respect to the commercial articles of Batavia, sugar alone shall be imported into the Republic by individuals. The government of India nevertheless shall have the power of selling, in case of necessity, other articles, and of ladening ships on account of the state, according as the said government shall judge advantageous.

To favor commerce as much as possible, it has been decreed, that vessels sailing from the Dutch possessions to Bengal, and along the shore of Malabar and Coromandel, returning directly into the ports of the mother country, shall pay no duties of import of any kind.

Ships shall make their returns into the ports of the mother country, without being allowed to discharge or sell their cargoes elsewhere, under any pretext whatever, under penalty of confiscation both of ship and cargoe; the owner remaining responsible in this respect.

Vessels sailing for the East Indies shall be obliged to transport a certain number of troops, land or sea, according to their size. They shall be indemnified for the support of the men while on board.

(Signed) SPOORS, *President.*

Captain Ray, arrived here on Sunday from New-Orleans, informs us that the French Prefect, in going up to New-Orleans, landed French Officers to take possession of all the fortifications on the Mississippi.

Extraordinary Productions!

A person in the town of Northampton, (Mass.) raised the last season, from one bean eleven hundred and ninety *ripe beans; which, being small, measure only one half-pint. The produce of the third year, if in proportion to the first, will be* eleven thousand and sixty-three bushels.

Public Vendue.

Will be added to Friday's Sales,

2 cases Chintzes & Calicoes,
1 do. Marseilles,
1 do. Stockings,
3 do. Hats, handsomely assorted,
10 cases first quality Claret,
15 doz. Silk Stockings,
2 cases of Fans, &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER.

May 11.

WILLIAM OXLEY,

Has received per the William and John, from London, and the United States, from Liverpool,

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the season, which are now offered for Sale, at his Store in King-Street, upon terms agreeable to the purchasers.

May 11. d

Wm. H. and E. M. LYLES

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

And are now opening at their store on Fairfax street,

A handsome Assortment of

Spring Goods,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

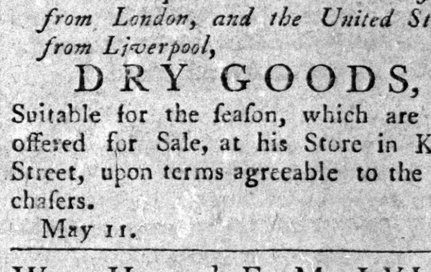
IRISH and British Linens; pink, yellow, black, salmon, and white cambrick; long lawn, callicoes, fine cotton counterpanes, fancy waistcoating, India lutestrings assorted, extra long, English, white silk gloves; coloured lace do. coloured French do. silk, cotton and thread hosiery; 30 pieces rich London chintz; twilled nankeens; 6-4 ⊠ bar'd muslin handkerchiefs; India book handkerchiefs; superfine blue, black, brown, drab, bottle green and mixed cloths; bengalls; white and buff fancy cords, &c. &c.

The whole of which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash.

May 11.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE COMMENCED



The BOOT and SHOE

MAKING BUSINESS,

In Prince street, a few doors West of the Post Office,

Where they intend carrying it on in its various branches. Those who may please to favor them with their custom may rely upon their paying strict attention to have their work faithfully and neatly executed.

MOSES & JACOB JANNEY.

☞ Two or three sober journeymen wanted; to such constant employ will be given. M. & J. J.

May 11. eo

Just Received,
Excellent Bacon Hams,
(salt petre'd)—ALSO,
MATTHEWSON CHEESE,
Fresh Oranges and Lemons,
Tamarinds, Cocoa Nuts, and few boxes first quality Havanna Segars.
J. DYSON.
May 4. d

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of a Deed of Trust from Robert Mease, deceased, to the subscriber, will be exposed to sale on Saturday the 28th day of May next, on the premises, the following

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
Viz.

A tract of Land on Holmes's run, in Fairfax county, containing forty four acres and an half, with a water Grist Mill, Dwelling House and other improvements thereon; known by the name of Milford, and formerly occupied by Robert Allison, deceased, and is distant from Alexandria about 5 miles.

Another piece of Land in the vicinity of this town, near the George-Town road, containing five acres and ten perches.

Also, the estate, title and interest of said Robert Mease to the following lots and ground rents, viz: one Lot fronting on Pitt street, between King and Cameron streets, lately occupied by Robert Mease as a garden; a Lot on Wales's Alley, adjoining the Lots in possession of Michael Thorn and Thomas Crandel; a ground rent of one hundred and 14 dols. per annum; on a Lot on Union street, leased to Thomas Crandell; one other rent of forty dollars per annum; on a Lot on Wales's Alley leased to Michael Thorn. The sale of the first mentioned tract of Land, will commence at 11 o'clock A. M. and of the remainder at 3 o'clock P. M. Terms of sale are notes with approved endorsers, negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria, payable in three, six, and nine months. Deeds to be executed to the purchasers after the last payment.

WILLIAM HERBERT,
Trustee.
April 28. dtf

The United States of America,
District of Columbia, to wit:

WHEREAS an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, for the District of Columbia, by John Thomson Mason, Esquire, Attorney for the same, against nine packages of SUSPENDERS of the value of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars, current money of the United States, which said nine packages of Suspenders were brought in the British barque called the Henry, from a foreign port, to be unladen and delivered from the said barque called the Henry, within the United States, to wit, at the port of Alexandria, in the district aforesaid, and were by Lionel Trotter then and there, being the master and having the command of the said barque called the Henry, caused, suffered and permitted to be unladen and delivered from the said barque called the Henry, within the U. States, to wit, at the port of Alexandria aforesaid, without a permit from Charles Simms, Esq. then and there and now being Collector of the said port of Alexandria, at the county of Alexandria and District of Columbia aforesaid, he the said Lionel Trotter, then and there being the master and having the command of the said barque called the Henry, and the said John Thomson Mason, has prayed that the said nine packages of Suspenders may be condemned and disposed of for the benefit of the United States, as is by law directed—*And whereas*, the Hon. William Kilty, Judge of the said Court, has ordered Friday the twentieth day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, for holding a court, at the court house in the town of Alexandria, for the trial thereof, agreeably to the prayer of said attorney——*Notice is hereby given*, that a District Court will be then and there held for the trial of the premises and the owner or owners, and all persons who may have any claim or interest therein, are hereby cited to be and appear at the time and place aforesaid, to shew cause, if any they have, why a final determination should not pass.

By order of the Judge,
(Teste.)
G. DENEALE, *Clerk.*
Clerk's Office,
Alexandria, April 26. d

PROPOSALS
For Publishing by Subscription,
MODERN GEOGRAPHY.
A DESCRIPTION
OF THE
EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, AND COLONIES,
WITH THE
OCEANS, SEAS, AND ISLES,
IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD;
Including the most recent discoveries and political alterations, digested on a new plan.
BY JOHN PINKERTON.
THE ASTRONOMICAL INTRODUCTION
BY THE REV. S. VINCE, A. M. F. R. S
And plumian professor of astronomy, and experimental philosophy, in the University of Cambridge.
WITH NUMEROUS MAPS,
Drawn under the direction, and with the latest improvements, of Arrowsmith, and engraved by the best artists.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in two octavo volumes, of about 800 pages each, and a quarto Atlas, containing all the Maps.

It will be printed on a fine paper and new type.

The price to subscribers will be nine dollars, neatly bound and lettered. Each volume will be delivered as soon as finished, and no money required until the delivery.

It will be put to press as soon as four hundred subscribers are obtained.

Those gentlemen who may be desirous of promoting the circulation of this important work, may have one copy gratis, by procuring and accounting for the subscription of six.

In order to produce an immediate encouragement to the undertaking, the sum at which subscribers will receive their books is considerably under that which will be charged to non-subscribers.

Subscribers received by ROBERT and JOHN GRAY, King-Street, where a specimen of the work may be seen.
Alex. Feb. 28. d

Notice.

ALL persons having claims on the estate of the late Mrs. Martha Washington, are requested to exhibit their accounts properly proved; and those persons indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment.

THOMAS PETER,
Acting Executor.
March 31. 2aw

In the matter of James Gillies,
A BANKRUPT,
Adjourned Meeting for Dividend.

THE Commissioners named and authorised, in and by a Commission of Bankruptcy awarded and issued forth against *James Gillies*, of the town of Alexandria, having met on Wednesday the 20th inst. pursuant to notice heretofore given, for the purpose of making a dividend of the estate and effects of the said Bankrupt, but for reasons suggested by a principal creditor who attended, it appearing expedient that the said meeting should be adjourned to a future day—The Commissioners do accordingly adjourn said meeting until Friday the 20th day of May next, at nine o'clock, A. M. to be then held at the house of Mr. Peter Heiskell, at which time and place the said commissioners will attend, of which all parties interested will please to take notice.

JOHN M'IVER,
Assignee.
April 22. 2aw 20thM

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
County of Alexandria, ff.
March adjourned session, 1803.

Samuel Harper and George N. Lyles, trading under the firm of Harper and Lyles, *Plffs.*
AGAINST
Owen Roberts, *Deft.*
In Chancery.

THE said defendant, Owen Roberts, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of June term next, and answer the plaintiffs bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers published in this county, for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A Copy—Test,
G. DENEALE,
Clerk.
1aw2m

SPANISH HIDES.

1200 Spanish Hides, just received and for sale by
J. & J H. TUCKER.
ALSO,
By the sloop Friendship, from Barbadoes, 10 hhds and 40 bbls first quality SUGARS; and from New York, 10 boxes fresh Prunes. A general assortment of Groceries as usual
May 6. eo

For Sale,
Forty barrels new Beef,
Five bls. Pork,
Fine and coarse Salt,
First quality Sugar in bls.
Phila. loaf and lump Sugar in hhds and bls.
Three pipes old Lisbon Wine,
Pennsylvania and Swedish Bar Iron,
One pair Bur Mill Stones, 5 feet diameter,
One pair Cologne do. about 5 feet.
And at the Mill,
Shorts and Bran,
Indian Meal,
Rye Meal,
Seed Oats,
Plaster of Paris by the bushel.
William Hartshorne.
4th Mo. 5. d

ROBERT B. JAMESSON
OFFERS FOR SALE,
20 hhds. 1st quality Muscovado Sugar,
15 do. 2d do. do.
10 do. 3d do. do.
Loaf and Lump do.
10,000 lb. best Green Coffee,
30 qr. chests fresh Teas, assorted from Bohea to Imperial,
4th proof Irish Whiskey,
Jamaica, Antigua and N. E. Rum,
Coniac and Barcelona Brandy,
Holland Geneva,
Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Claret in cases of 1 to 3 doz.
50 boxes Albany Chocolate, 1st and 2d quality,
Mould and dipt Candles,
White and brown Soap,
200 reams of Wrapping Paper of different sizes,
Patent Shot assorted, from BB to No. 10,
Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Catalonia, Frontinac, Teneriffe, And Malaga } WINES,
English Gunpowder from F to double battle,
50 boxes fine Muscatelle Raisins,
20 bales Spinning Cotton.
Peppers, black and Cayenne, pimento, cloves, nutmegs, cassia, cinnamon and mace, Durham mustard, pearl and Scotch barley, pickles assorted in boxes, madder, allum, copperas, indigo and brimstone; olive oil in bottles and flasks, Godfred's warranted segars, best chewing tobacco, Leeper and Hamilton's snuff, race and ground ginger, starch, fig blue, pipes in kegs and boxes, rice, prunes, glauber salts, red and pale bark, demijohns assorted, &c. &c.
April 27. d1m

A great bargain in Land.

Will be sold at the Coffee House in Alexandria, on Wednesday the 1st of June next,

A valuable tract of Land lying on the waters of the Occoquan River, about three miles from Mr Ellicott's Mills; containing five hundred and twenty six acres, as by Deed of a General Warrantee bearing date of the 11th February, 1802, from the late Charles Turner to the subscribers. This Land is well adapted to corn, wheat and tobacco, and is well timbered of the growth of oak, hickory, and poplar; and the improvements are a comfortable dwelling house, kitchen, smoak house, stables, &c. &c. with several fine springs of water, together with a fine flourishing young orchard of peach and apple trees, and the situation considered remarkably healthy

Any person wishing to view the land, may be shewn it by applying to Edward Washington Esquire, who now has it in possession, until Christmas next, when it will be delivered up to the purchaser.

The advantage of cutting Cord Wood from this land is very great, there being a great abundance and navigation near at hand.

The terms of sale will be for approved paper, payment at two, four and six months.

WM. NEWTON,
J. MUNCASTER,
HEZ. SMOOT, } *Trustees.*
March 5. 2aw

Just Published,
By Robert & John Gray,
And for sale at their Book & Stationary Store in King street,
THEODORE CYPHON:
OR,
THE BENEVOLENT JEW.
A Novel, in 2 vols.
By GEORGE WALKER,
Author of the Vagabond, Three Spaniards, &c. &c.
Price One Dollar and Seventy Five Cents
Handsomely bound & lettered.
Also,
The Story of Tom Snell.
Price 20 cents.
April 21. d

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
SPENCER, PEARCE & Co.
WAS dissolved on the 23d day of February last, by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said firm are requested to present them (for payment,) to Benjamin and John Comegys, of the city of Baltimore, and those indebted desired to make payment to B. and J. C. or any person they may authorise to receive.

JERVIS SPENCER,
GIDEON PEARCE,
BENJ. & J. COMEGYS.
May 2, 1803. eo 12

Just received and for Sale by the subscriber, a quantity of
Nova-Scotia Grindstones,
of best grist and quality.
Also,
A few boxes N. Scotia smoked HERRINGS.
Wm. HODGSON.
April 2. d

This Day Landing,
From on board the schooner May Flower, Carlo Mauran, master, and for sale by the subscriber,
20 hhds. Surinam Molasses of an excellent quality,
1 ton of Cordage,
200 tierces Stone Lime,
1 bale Russia Sheetings,
500 pieces Nankeen,
10 chests Young Hyson Tea,
20 bls. new Rum.
J. G. Ladd.
April 29. d

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against FRANCIS H. ROZER, Esq. deceased, of Notley Hall, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated; and those owing the estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is authorised to settle the same.

THOMAS L. WASHINGTON,
Alexandria.
Feb. 18. eo

The whole of the property of John Fitzgerald, advertised for sale on the 21st ult. could not on that or the succeeding day be set up, owing to previous engagements of the Vendue Master; it was then concluded as most eligible to postpone the sale of the residue until the 19th day of May, (inst.) There remain the Distillery, the piece of ground upon Wolfe and St. Asaph streets, and the tract of Land in the vicinity of the town, which will on that day be exposed to sale on the terms formerly advertised.

THOS. A. DIGGES, } *Acting*
JAMES KEITH, } *Executors.*
May 2, eo

JUST RECEIVED,
Thirteen Hundred lbs. dry, well cured
Venison Hams,
A few hundred sweet Oranges of an excellent flavor, fresh Lemons,
A few bls. new Pork and Herrings, very good.
Also—Seed Potatoes of an excellent quality by the barrel or bushel.
ALSO,
A few barrels of Apples and fresh Prunes.
Thos. Simms.
May 6. d

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.

AND C
VOL. III.]
Public Vendue.
On FRIDAY,
10 o'clock, *will be sold at the Store,*
Rum in hogsheads and
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate
White and brown Soap } in
Mould and dip'd Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.
ALSO,
A variety of DRY GO
Among which are,
Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Platillas,
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'fs,
India Muslins and Table Clo
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Silk Stockings,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
Plated Candlesticks,
And sundry other Article
P. G. MARSTELLE
May 6.

Sales by Auction.
On SATURDAY,
At 10 o'clock, *will be sold at the V Store, the corner of King and Streets.*
Rum in hhds. and barrels
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and
ALSO,
A variety of DRY GOODS.
—AMONG WHICH ARE—
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Kerseys, Coatings, Halfthicks, Fearnaught, Blankets, Planes, Negro Cottons, Worsted and other Stockings,
Irish Linens, Calicoes, Threads, Chintzes, Bedticks, Oznaburgs, Sewing Silks, Muslin and Mu Handkerchi India Cottons, &c.
THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer*
May 11.

Removal.
The subscriber wishes to inform his friends and the public in gene that he has removed from his store Prince street to the store in Union stre lately occupied by Jacob Leap, and opp the Dean and Gardners store, where continues to keep all kinds of
Groceries and Fruits,
as usual, and has just received a parcel excellent Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisi Rhode Island Apples, first quality Rho Island Cheese and fresh Tamarinds.
Abel Willis.
N. B. The house that he lately occ pied in Prince Street is to let. For fu ther particulars enquire as above or Mr. William Wilson.
May 9. d